THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.
$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

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Select Poetry.

THE COMMON SOLDIER.

Nobody cared when he went to war,
But the woman who cried on his shoulder;
Nobody decked him with immortelles—
He was only a common soldier.

Nobody packed in a dainty trunk,
Folded raiment and officer's fare—
A knapsack held all the new recruit
Might own, or love, or eat, or wear.

Nobody gave him a good-bye *fete*—
With sparkling jest and flower-crowned wine;
Two or three friends on the side-walk stood
Watching for Jones, the fourth in line.

Nobody cared how the battle went
With the man who fought till the bullet sped
Through the coat undecked with leaf or star,
On a common soldier left for dead.

The cool rain bathed the fevered wound,
And the kind clouds wept the livelong night;
A pitying lotion Nature gave,
Till help might come with morning light.

Such help as the knife of the surgeon gives,
Cleaving the gallant arm from shoulder;
And another name swells the pension list
For the meagre pay of a common soldier.

See, over yonder all day he stands—
An empty sleeve in the soft wind sways,
As he holds his lonely left hand out
For charity at the crossing ways.

And this is how, with bitter shame,
He begs his bread and hardly lives;
So wearily ekes out the sum
A proud a grateful (?) country gives.

What matter how he served the guns,
When plume and sash were over yonder?
What matter though he bore the flag,
Through blinding smoke and battle thunder?

What matter that a wife and child
Cry softly for that good arm rent?
And wonder why that random shot
To him, their own beloved was sent?

Oh, patriot hearts, wipe out this stain,
Give jewelled cup and sword no more;
But let no common soldier blush
To own the loyal blue he wore.

Shout long and loud for victory won
By chief and leader staunch and true;
But don't forget the boys that fought—
Shout for the common soldier too.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT!

SPEECH OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR,

Late Postmaster General under Mr. Lincoln, delivered at Hagerstown, Md., July 12, 1865, exposing the alliance between Secretary Seward and Louis Napoleon.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I join heartily in thanks to the Almighty for the success which it has graciously pleased Him to give our efforts in maintaining the Government of our fathers, and I share fully in the gratitude and affection which swells the nation's heart towards all the gallant men who have been his instruments in this great work. I am more especially grateful to the soldiers of Maryland, some of whom we have met here to grasp by the hand and to welcome home. They have been our special representatives in those great and ever-memorable fields, some of which are so close about us, on which the battles which have decided our fate and preserved our Government and liberties have been fought. Well may we feel proud of our share in these great struggles when we can say, with truth, that on all these trying occasions the men of Maryland have nobly performed their duty. The empty sleeves, the shattered limbs, the pallid faces here to-day, show that our blood has flowed freely in this cause. And then our absent ones, some of whom still languish in hospitals, but how many more, whose sufferings are over, sleep beneath the sod of those fields already so renowned in the world's history! We will never forget them, and their absence here to-day speaks yet more eloquently to our hearts of the sacrifices our brethren have made for us and our children, and the cause of free government, than the scars and shattered limbs of the bronzed veterans who surround us. Terrible indeed have been the conflicts through which they have gone. It has been a contest in which the prowess, courage and talent of men—all nurtured by our free institutions—have been tried upon each other. It has been "*Greek meeting Greek*," with the most formidable weapons ever invented, and hence the world never witnessed such combats, and the European world has looked on with mingled fear and astonishment. Never before was there such destruction of life—so many prolonged and indecisive battles.

This fact, which the Count de Montalembert says more surprises Europe than even our military operations, surprises no one here, where all feel and know that our soldiers were our best citizens, struggling to preserve our institutions and to put down usurpation, and that they would have to change their entire natures before they could be perverted by any military leader and made instruments to destroy that which they undertook at such sacrifice to preserve. The fact that our veterans are returning to their homes to pursue their more congenial pursuits, after having successfully resisted the attempt to subvert their Government; having maintained the Federal Union as it was, its basis unaltered in any respect, and our Federal Constitution unchanged, save in the amendment which forbids slavery within the Union; whilst it is taken as a matter of course here, because we know that any other result would be impossible, must revolutionize European opinion as to the instability of the Federal republican system. In the end, therefore, our own country will not alone be indebted for its freedom to the valor and patriotism of the noble band we greet here to-day with thanks and blessings. I feel how feeble any words are to express the deep feeling which not only pervades this assembly, but which lives in the hearts and speaks in the eyes of every lover of the human family throughout this world, towards any man who has borne arms in this cause for the love of it. To their unexampled bravery, to their patient labor, to their endurance of cold and heat, hunger and thirst, to their sufferings from wounds and disease, do we owe it under God's providence, that we have not now, and possibly in perpetuity, a divided and distracted country, and, consequent thereon, the introduction of that accursed European system of mercenary standing armies, in whose presence all liberty vanishes like mist. Long may the survivors of this noble band live to enjoy the honors they are entitled to from the people for their services, and that choicest of all pleasures to such men—to witness the prosperity, tranquility and happiness they have secured to their countrymen. Perhaps there are some of them, some of the younger sort, who would like also the smiles of their fair country-women, and might even prefer to see themselves mirrored in a pair of soft eyes to obtaining the homage of all the rest of us. That may seem to be irrational to some, but I confess that a man must be older than I am to be astonished at the preference, especially when the lasses of Washington, our famous highland beauties, are before him.

After the display of such irresistible power by the American people, with our well-known disposition to deal justly with all nations, we ought to expect to enjoy a long peace. No foreign nation would wantonly provoke a conflict with us, for, however powerful, it cannot hope for any but a disastrous issue; and yet, but for my confidence in the courage and prudence of President Johnson, I should have serious apprehensions of a war with France, growing out of the ill-judged course hitherto adopted by our foreign department in relation to the interference of France in Mexico. No one acquainted with the subject can have failed to observe that this department of our Government has hitherto pursued, and *continues to pursue*, a course in this matter strangely at variance with the feelings of our people and with the recognized principles upon which our Government has uniformly acted.

The present ruler of France has exhibted, throughout our late struggle for existence, a most unfriendly spirit, and availed himself of our emergencies to invade our sister republic of Mexico, subvert her Government, and establish there a military despotism, under the nominal head of an Austrian prince. Would the crowned heads of Europe submit quietly to similar intervention on our part to establish the republican system in Hungary, Italy, or any other European country where revolutionary movements have arisen from time to time? We know that such an act on our part would combine every one of them against us as an aggressor, seeking to overthrow their regal governments—the political system of that continent. Is the invasion of Mexico by France, in the interests of absolutism, any less an act of hostility towards the United States and a war on the republican system of this? Certainly not. The proposition is too obvious to require argument or authority to support it. This is the gist of the Monroe doctrine, as the manifesto made to preserve ourselves against this mode of subverting our popular institutions has been called, ever since President Monroe declared his purpose to resist such design when broached by the Holy Alliance in 1823. He states the proposition to which I have alluded in this language: "The political system of the Allied Power is essentially different in this respect from that of America. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." Again, in 1824, he said: "It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, (the affairs of our neighbors,) especially in those alluded to, (their systems of government,) which are vital without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us." Could language be framed more appropriate to portray the designs of the French Government in their intervention in Mexico, and the feelings of our people in regard to it? —and the representatives of the people, in the session before the last, adopted a declaration of the same purport, even at the risk of bringing French recognition and open alliance to the rebels whilst our contest was at the highest. There is no blinking the fact, that the French war in Mexico was the Emperor's contingent in aid of the rebellion against free government, and the rebellion has not ended whilst French bayonets maintain a despotism there.

What can be more humbling to the pride of our country than to witness its Premier, through our highest functionary abroad, making the degrading declaration that his countrymen believe that the Mexican people invited and brought in the foreign master, while the very allies of France in the origin of the attempt turn their backs on it as soon as the real design of conquest was disclosed by Napoleon! Indeed, he himself had the frankness, when fairly embarked on its expedition, to despise such subterfuges and to avow his real purpose to the world, proclaiming through the press of Europe that his object was "to give the ascendency to the Latin race" throughout the southern section of our continent. This was an appeal to all of French or Spanish lineage holding possessions in the regions washed by the Gulf of Mexico to join his standard. It was in the spirit of the design of the Holy Alliance, when that arbiter of thrones, after settling affairs in Europe, proposed to reestablish its viceroyships, which the popular power on this continent had repudiated. The British Minister, Canning, saw in the restoration of European potentates on this continent a renewal of colonial bondage and commercial monopoly. The American President, Monroe, saw in it a war upon republican commonwealths which inevitably involved our own. Upon these considerations, the American and British Cabinets concurred that it was wise to confront the design of the Holy Alliance with the Monroe doctrine.

It was this concurrence of the Anglo-Saxon governments, looking to the preservation of the free institutions on which they were founded, that arrested the steps of the Holy Allies tending to the re-establishment of the Latin race with its imperial absolutism in all the Gulf regions. Louis Napoleon renews the attempt, making the principal member of the Holy Alliance his colleague in the undertaking. Will the North of Europe—will England, especially—see with indifference this second marriage of France with Austria, meant to give the Bonaparte dynasty the means and men and the vast commercial material of Spanish America to aggrandize its power in Europe as well as America and to render it more than it was under the first Emperor—the arbiter of both continents? The present Emperor is ambitious to restore in his own person the reign of those great Cæsars whose occasional advents he assumes in his history are essential to the progress of the human race. England, it is certain, did not contribute to build up the power of the last of them, nor as yet does she seem willing to assist the grand schemes of his successor. She would not countenance his Mexican conquest, nor listen to his repeated importunities to recognize the States late in rebellion against our Union—States he sought to cut off from our Republic and bring under his wing as consummating his darling project of "the Latin race ascendency" in all regions around the Gulf of Mexico. England will not favor it. She has too deep a stake in the Anglo-Saxon race and their free institutions.

Is it not strange that an American statesman should be found willing to establish the colossal power of France and Austria in our midst—ready to carry out, on any opportune occasion of new sectional discontents, the cherished scheme of destroying our Union? It is certain if the Latin race gains the ascendency aimed at, it must absorb Central America and hold the isthmus and separate us from our Pacific States by the ocean route. Already, in advance we see France planting colonies of rebel refugees, under the auspices of a California traitor, in Sonora, to rob us of our sister republics of the far West; and the French Government has already carried a vote in the legislative body providing for transporting a new army of 10,000 men to effect these objects; and this immediately followed the concession of our State Department, which was read in the Chambers.

To take the French side in the Mexican contest in such a crisis as this, its originator a Bonaparte, avowing designs hostile to republican governments and directly subversive of our rights as a nation in the region around the Gulf of Mexico, is a daring course in one holding high station in our Government and looking to the highest. Does he expect to mount by appealing to the love of peace and dread of war with France? Does he expect to gain the support of the holders of the public debt, who may prefer to run up their stock by submission to France, rather than elevate the glory and preserve the free institutions of their country and of the continent by patriotic sacrifices? Cowardice, it should be remembered, invites oppression, because it falls an easy prey. Courage averts war, because it makes peace the interest of an enemy.

Our Minister in Paris next gives the assurance to the French Emperor and the legislative body. "*That we* (speaking for our Administration) *can understand how Mexico that was for a long time ruled by a monarchical government would like to return to that form of government.*" Might not the representative of our country at the French or English court apply the same remark with equal truth to the people of this country as to the people of Mexico? If the French usurper should conquer us and set a Hapsburg over us as a Viceroy, doubtless some sycophant to ambition and power among us would give the world to understand how the American people, as well as the Mexicans, as they were for a long time ruled by a monarchical government, would like to return to that form of government! It would be just as true of the first as the last.

The missive to France having performed its function for the Emperor there, the State Department employs its organ, the New York *Times*, to subserve the purposes of the usurper and maker of thrones here, by advocating his cause before the American people. Three columns and a half of that journal, conducted by Weed and Raymond, well-fed favorites from the drippings of the State and War Offices, are employed in arguing away the Monroe doctrine and asserting the lawfulness and justice of the policy of the invader of Mexico. The article is ushered in by an editorial of approval, and has the ear mark of its *Cabinet origin*, by putting in the salvo which makes a feature in our Minister, Mr. Bigelow's communication to Napoleon's Minister of State, M. Bouher, as read by him to the legislative body. It has the very tone of our Secretary. It has his diplomatic *cue* precisely as he gave it to Mr. Bigelow. "Of course (says the *Times* in its colonade article) the people of the United States would prefer to see Mexico flourish under the republican institutions which sealed their independence in 1808. But it must be admitted that the experience of republicanism in Mexico has not been, on the whole, flattering. Had the case been otherwise, the occasion would never have arisen for the European intervention of 1861." From this position everything done by France in regard to Mexico is vindicated, and the violation of the Monroe doctrine, sanctioned by so many years of tacit admission, is justified. The article insists that as Juarez did not pay the debts due to the subjects of France, had "no material means of honoring his signature, in which case he represented only an illusory or inadequate Government; or he did not mean to honor it, in which case it was proper to punish. Upon this the European governments broke relations with him and united to obtain redress. Such, in a few words, was the origin of the Mexican expedition. It had but one object—the recovery of sums due to France, and security for French citizens."

Now, this is the ground upon which the overthrow of Mexican independence and of the Monroe doctrine is justified. England and Spain, we are told, united with France to obtain redress for the grievances coplained of. I admit it. But did they unite with France in making the independence of the country and the liberties of the people a forfeiture because "*Juarez had no material means of honoring his signature, or did not mean to honor it?*" England and Spain, on the contrary, renounced the alliance and turned their prows homeward when they ascertained the French Emperor's design was not to exact payment of a debt or indemnity for injury to his subjects, but to overthrow a Republic with the liberties of a people. Neither England nor Spain *understood*, as the despatch from our State Department authorizes our Minister at Paris to declare to the French Minister of State "*we understood*," that this sudden and bold consummation of an enterprise begun under pretence of obtaining justice, but ending in conquering a nation, was simply the result of respect for the will of that nation.

But the Emperor of the French is not left to infere the acquiescence of this government from even these pregnant facts. He has it coupled with a justification in the handwriting of our Minister, under the authority of our Secretary of State. Louis Napoleon's Minister of State, M. Rouher, read to the French legislative body this extract from an official communication of our Minister. Mr. Bigelow, containing an assurance of our submission to the establishment of his Mexican Empire, with a view to disarm opposition to it from the representatives of the French people and to quiet their discontents. The *Moniteur*, the Government official paper of France, reports Mr. Biglow's words thus: "We (our Government) do not like of course to see a monarchy established in Mexico; we prefer of course republican institutions; but we respect the will of the people; we can understand how Mexico, that was for a long time ruled by a monarchical government, would like to return to that form of government, and we would not go to war for the sake of a form of government."

Now, here is not only acquiescence against our inclinations to the conspiracy which seeks the surrender of Mexico as the prey of the French and Austrian potentates, but assigns as reasons for it falsehoods, which are made to give it the appearance of a submission to an honest, democratic principle. While all the world knows that republican institutions were put down in Mexico by French bayonets, neither the party of Miramon nor Juarez, at war for the Presidency, consenting to surrender their form of government, our American Minister is made to say that they were put down by the people themselves! And yielding submission to this flagrant act of war upon the Mexican Republic, and our own, of which it was the offspring, we are told is but respect to the will of the people! And thus it is argued that the Mexican people, having consented to relinquish their independence to the mandate of a foreign usurper, the people of the United States must abandon the time-honored policy of our fathers, which the public opinion of liberal Europe so sanctioned as to compel even the Holy Alliance to respect it.

The course of our Foreign Secretary and War Secretary will warrant the French Emperor in asserting that the policy he has adopted to engraft French power on the institutions of this continent, which are cut dowm to make a stock for its support, is approved by our Government. See how both our State and War Departments have been subordinate to Napoleon's policy. Our House of Representatives re-echoed the voice of the Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson as candidates, pledged, if elected, to the Presidency, to reassert and maintain, even in the midst of the rebellion, the Monroe doctrine, as a protest against the invasion of France to overthrow the republican system established as that of our continent, taken from the type of that of the United States. The State Department instantly despatched a disclaimer to the Emperor of the French through our minister at Paris, containing the assurance that the opinion of the House was not that of the Government, and giving him to understand that the Executive would not co-operate with the House.

The War Office confirmed this intimation of the State Department immediately by its action. An order was entered against the exportation of arms, which were essential to enable the Mexicans to defend themselves, while the French were allowed forage and transportation, which were all they wanted. We had an equal right to stop the means of support which were as essential to maintain the Emperor's army in Mexico as to stop the export of arms, lest they might fall into the hands of the invaded Republicans, who, thus disarmed, were compelled to submit to an enemy that came accoutred with the best the armories of Europe could furnish. The Mexicans sought, and might have obtained, but for this order, the arms exported from Europe, and rejected by our army as not equal to the Springfield gun; but our War Secretary, in complaisance to France, played the dog in the manger, and denied the contractors and merchants the right to re-export what he had refused to receive. This interdict was continued to the last of June, for so late were the refuse arms purchased by the Mexican agents in San Francisco withheld, although President Johnson ordered its removal within one week after his accession to power. Nevertheless, the revocation was not communicated to our officers in that quarter, and hence the Mexican arms were seized, and continue to be held even now.

Do I propose, then to send our veterans to put it down at once? I do not, I believe it will not be necessary. But it is necessary, to prevent war, that the French Emperor should be no longer deceived as to the feelings of the American people in regard to his position there. We need not say what we are able to do. He has seen that we are able to hold the territory which our fathers bequeathed to us. We should make it manifest, also, in a becoming manner, that we mean to maintain the Government which they framed for us, and the principles which they asserted as necessary to preserve it—asserted too, when they were comparatively a feeble power in defiance of the allied powers of the whole continent of Europe.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3120

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1865. VOL. 8, NO 52.

Rates of Advertising.

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Secretary Stanton and Mrs. Surratt.

Treatment of her Confessor.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—On thursday morning, the 16th inst., the Rev. Father Walter, pastor of St Patrick's Church, in this city, went to the War Office to ask for a pass, ignorant of the fact that she had already been condemned to suffer death on the following day. He had never previously visited Mrs. S., nor did he know her except by reputation. On application, he was informed by Gen. Hardie, A. A. G. to Secretary Stanton, that he could not give him a pass without first consulting Mr. Stanton, who was out at the time. Father Walter returned home, and at 1 o'clock a. m., on the same day, received a pass to visit the prison, signed, by order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Hardie, A. A. G.

The messenger who brought the pass to Father Walter, being an intelligent Irishman, Father W. entered into conversation with him on the subject of the execution, firmly asserting his belief in Mrs. Surratt's innocence. In half, or perhaps an hour afterward, Gen. Hardie himself called at the residence of Father Walters, and after some irrelevant conversation, said: "Father Walter, you made quite an impression on the mind of my messenger in regard to the execution of Mrs. Surratt," to which Father W. remarked that he was firmly impressed with her entire innocence. Gen. Hardie then said: "Father Walter, the pass you have will not admit you to the military prison to-morrow, because it is not signed by the Secretary of War. I want you to make me a promise to say nothing of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, and I will give you the necessary pass."

Father Walter, naturally indignant, immediately refused to accede to Gen. H.'s demand, giving him to understand, in the plainest kind of language, that no officials, civil or military, could enforce his silence on this point; and remarked that he knew under whose authority he (Gen. H.) was acting. Gen. Hardie—a converted Catholic, by the way—then said, patronizingly, that as yet there were no charges lodged against him, Father W., at the War Department, to which the latter rejoined that he might tell his master Stanton, that he conscientiously believed Mrs. Surratt guiltless; that he should proclaim his belief, and that the War Department might hang him if it thought proper.

Gen. Hardie was about to go without giving Father W. the pass, when the latter said: "Gen. Hardie, I cannot suffer Mrs. Surratt to die without administering the sacrament; I say yes to your proposition; give me the pass." Gen. Hardie then drew from his pocket a pass duly filled and signed by Edwin M. Stanton, admitting him Father W., to the prison until after the execution.

Previous to the removal of Mrs. Surratt from the Carroll to the military Prison, Father W. had made application to the War Office for a pass to visit her, she being very ill, but in every instance his applications were denied, and up to the very day before the execution Mrs. S was deprived by the Secretary of War of spiritual attendants.—*New York Tribune July* 17.

NEGRO VS. WHITE MEN.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed resolutions in favor of allowing negroes to vote in the reorganization of the Southern States. The State of Rhode Island does not permit naturalized foreigners to vote unless they own a certain amount of property, and when at the last election it was proposed to permit those who had served honorably in the army of the United States to vote without the property qualification, the proposition was rejected by a large majority of the people. Negroes who hold a sufficient amount of property are permitted to vote in Rhode Island, but white naturalized foreigners, even though they may be soldiers in the army, are not permitted to vote unless they have been fortunate enough to acquire some wealth. And yet that State feels called upon to upbraid the President for not forcing unlimited negro suffrage upon the Southern States in defiance of their clearly understood rights and in violation of his oath.

WANTED TO GO SOUTH AGAIN.—A Confederate officer who was on his way back to his home in Georgia, was out near the Nashville depot yesterday. He was suddenly surprised at being surrounded by five or six negroes who had recognized him and jumped down from their wagons to run and meet him. They were driving Government teams. He recognized them as his own negroes, who had followed the Federal army off. They begged him to take them back home with him, and they would be "de best niggas he eber seed" if he would. Arrangements were made and master and negroes all left on the train for Georgia together last night.—*Louisville Democrat, June* 20, 1865.

The Price of Abolition Whistles.

On Monday we made brief mention of the fact that it had been stated in the financial column of the New York *Herald*, that instead of three thousand million dollars, at which it has generally been estimated, the National debt is likely to foot up between four and five thousand millions by the time settlements are made with all the government creditors. This puts the debt of the United States on a level with that of Great Britain. But it leaves us vastly worse off than the British, because their debt pays only three per cent. interest, whilst ours pays from six to seven and three-tenths per cent. We shall have to pay more than double the amount of interest annually that is paid by Great Britain, which practically makes our debt double hers. The people of Great Britain are ground down to the earth by the taxation required to meet the interest on their debt. How are we to bear a burden twice as heavy as theirs? It cannot be borne. Ten years will not elapse before our bondholders will have to submit to a reduction of interest, under penalty of submission to something worse.

This debt, with its never-ending burden of taxation, is the penalty we have to pay for Abolitionism. The Abolitionists caused the war. Slavery did not cause it, any more than wheat causes weevil. Under the old Republican and Federal division of parties, there was no war between the North and the South. Under the Whig and Democratic division of later years there was no war. Yet slavery existed all this time. If slavery caused the war, how did it come to pass that peace reigned during all administrations, without respect to party, till an Abolition President was elected? War came with the success of the Abolition party, and the debt incurred in carrying on the war is what the people have to pay for the Abolition whistle.

Though we have "paid too dear for the whistle" already, it is not certain that we are done paying for it. Our Abolition administration's surrender of the Monroe doctrine threatens to involve us in war with France. We could scarcely get through that conflict without adding five hundred or a thousand million dollars more to our debt, which would be just so much more for the Abolition whistle.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WHY WOMEN "DRESS."

The true explanation of the prevailing extravagance in costume is that women dress for one another.

In other words, they dress for eyes which can appreciate the material and estimate the cost of every separate article they have on.

It is quite true that many men care as much for, and are as competent to give an opinion on the appearance of their wives, or sisters, or friends, as any number of female acquaintances; but the grounds upon which the two classes of critics will base their several judgments will always be distinct, and the conclusions themselves not unfrequently quite opposite.

Ask a man and a women to tell you who is the best-dressed girl at a ball, and you will hardly ever find them agreeing in their answer. Go a step further, and compare the costumes which have been selected, and you will discover almost to a certainty that the woman has singled out the most expensive dress in the room, whereas the man has simply asked himself which is the most becoming. The one has suffered herself to be so impressed by the richness of the material, the elaborateness of the embroidery, the costliness of the trimmings, that in the end she has found it simply impossible to leave these things out of the calculation. The other, happy in his ignorance, has looked only at the general effect, and has probably given the preference to a young lady whose gown has no other merits than those of being scrupulously neat, becomingly cut, and perfectly well made.

☞A cute Yankee, in Kansas, sells liquor in a gun-barrel instead of a glass, that he may avoid the law, and make it appear beyond dispute that he is selling liquor by the barrel. Of course the cute Yankee's customers are liable to go off half cocked.

☞A tippler who squinted very much, used sometimes to mourn that his eyes did not agree. "Its very lucky for you," said a friend, "for if your eyes had been *matches* your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

☞Chief Justice Chase, to the dishonor of the Court of which he is the head, is stumping it among the negroes, and insists that they shall vote.

☞The aggregate expenses of President Lincoln's funeral at Washington were $25,000.

☞It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

☞A kind word and pleasant voice are gifts easy to give; be liberal with them, they are worth more than money.

☞Why is dough like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

☞Whiskey is the key by which many gain an entrance into our prisons and almshouses.

Brandy brands the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

Wine causes many to take a winding way home.

Punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches.

Ale causes many ailings; while beer brings many to the bier.

Champaign is the cause of many real pains.

Gin slings have "slewed" more than the slings of old.

...ITE.

...DITOR.

... JULY 28, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

THE BALL OPENED!

Rally for the White Man's Government!

Gazette for the Campaign!

The BEDFORD GAZETTE, in favor of A Restored Union, "Freedom of Thought and Opinion," Free Speech, Free Press, the Personal Rights of Freemen, Law and Order, Justice to the Soldiers of the Country, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in every department of the Government; in opposition to Executive Usurpation, Federal Centralization, Negro Suffrage, Negro Legislation, Social and Political Equality of the Races, intermeddling with the Rights of the States, the placing of the black soldier above the White Heroes of the War, and all the other heresies of Radical Fanatics, will be published during the Campaign, at the low rate of

Fifty Cents, in Advance.

Send in your names. Every man who takes an interest in the political affairs of the country, should take a newspaper. Let every Democrat constitute himself a committee to obtain subscribers for the Campaign Gazette. The prospects of the Democracy are flattering, and it only remains for them to work to make their triumph overwhelming. The dissemination of political truth, is one of the most efficient means for the accomplishment of Democratic success. To this end, therefore, let every Democrat bend his exertions. The whole people have momentous interests at stake. The issue, *Shall we have a mongrel government and become a mixed race*, is being pushed upon us by New England agitators and already there are leading "Republicans" in our midst who take the affirmative of this question. We must meet this issue and we must triumph. Rally, then, for the White Man's Government!

Trying to Raise a Dust.

The Negro Suffrage men are at their old game. When they were about to start the "Republican" party, the wire-workers denied that they were "Republicans," vowed that they never would go with that party, oh! no! they only wanted to *fuse* with it for one election, so as to beat the dastard "loco-focos." Well, they did *fuse* with it and succeeded in doing just what they intended to do; they carried over their followers into the arms of so-called "Republicanism." Very well. The Democrats, then, accused these leaders with a design to *abolitionize* the "Republican" party. Oh! how vigorously and fiercely they denied it! How angry they became at the bare mention of the word *Abolition!* What! *They* become Abolitionists? Never, never; and if their party would endorse the doctrines of Abolitionism, they would have "done with it" forever. Such were their protestations; but, no sooner did they find it safe (politically speaking) to announce themselves Abolitionists, than they did so, and to-day there are but few of them that do not glory in the shame of their inconsistency. Thus have the masses of the opposition to the Democracy been led, step by step, toward the accomplishment of the ultimate design of the plotters against the perpetuity of the Republic. From the very day when the independence of the colonies was established, there were men in this country who opposed a republican form of government.—They wanted, and now clamor for, a *strong*, that is, a consolidated, an imperial government. They have so far succeeded in their purposes, as to establish a military despotism, which sets aside the Constitution and Laws of the country, and substitutes for them the will of a tribunal, in the choice of which the people have not been permitted to take any part. In order to sustain this usurpation, they find it necessary to give the ballot to the ignorant colored people, whose votes they expect to control, *and whose enfranchisement, they believe, will result in anarchy and the consequent justification of the permanent establishment of a monarchical form of government.* In order to lead their adherents into this scheme of Negro Suffrage, they try to embitter them against Democrats, by getting up false issues, by denunciation, falsehood and vilification. Thus they hope to raise a dust under cover of which they will be able to manœuvre the whole "Republican" party into the lines of the Negro Suffrage men. In view of this deceit, we implore the people to be on their guard. If you wait till the Republican leaders show their hand, you will be bound hand and foot.—*Now* is the time to defeat them in their nefarious purpose. *Now* is the accepted time for all men who love their country and hope for the endurance of the Republic, to strike hands and vow that the Negro Suffrage Anarchists shall not be successful. Forewarned is forearmed!

Hon. J. S. Black.

We had the pleasure, last week, of meeting, at Bedford Springs, the distinguished gentleman whose name stands at the head of these lines. As Chief Justice of the State and Attorney General of the United States, Judge Black became widely and most favorably known, and to-day he is regarded, at home and abroad, as one of the ablest jurists in the United States. It is a positive pleasure to hear him talk upon legal and political topics. So clear and cogent is his reasoning, so apt are his illustrations, so comprehensive and complete his grasp of the whole subject under discussion, that his argument goes straight as an arrow to the mark, and the listener is ofttimes convinced against his will. How sad that so few men of this stamp are now to be found in public office. But, certainly, when men like Holt and Stanton govern the country, "the post of honor is the private station."

A Parity of Reasoning.

The Black Copperheads who oppose "the Government," because it refuses to interfere in behalf of negro suffrage, argue that the colored man should be given the right to vote, because he "fought for the country." Well, then, why not give the right of suffrage to the white boys under twenty-one years of age, who served in the army? There are at least a hundred thousand of these youthful heroes, who will not, according to law, be permitted to vote for four or five years to come. Are they to stand back, whilst negroes are allowed to march to the polls? Again, if there is to be *universal* suffrage, are not the white women of the country to be included? Some of them fought more bravely during the late war than many of the sterner sex, and thousands of them endured greater hardships than the negro garrison soldiers whose claims to the sympathy of the public are so vehemently urged by the radicals. An answer to these queries is earnestly requested.

Who are the Disunionists Now?

After our heroic soldiery have at last succeeded in destroying the military power arrayed against the government, and when the people of the States lately in revolt, have bowed to the superior strength of the conqueror and stand ready to return to the Union even at the sacrifice of negro slavery, the radical Abolitionists *refuse to allow them so to return, and demand that no state shall be permitted to re-take its place in the Union without first giving the negroes the right to vote.* Is not this disunion? Is not this prolonging and intensifying the effects of secession? Is not this rendering nugatory the achievements of the brave men who won the final triumph for the Union arms? Is it not cheating the country out of the very fruit which it was to gather in the event of the success of the war? Verily, the men who will not suffer the people of the South to return to the Union, are as bad as those who first took them out of it. Nor is this to be wondered at, for they are the very men who by their encroachments upon the rights of the South, assisted the Secession leaders in their conspiracy to dissolve the Union. They are the Disunionists now, and the only ones in the country.

☞A Richmond paper estimates that the war has cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, to wit: Twenty-five hundred millions by the loss of slave property; nine hundred millions by the ravages of war; nine hundred millions by the loss of staple crops; five hundred millions by property sunk in the Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what the South must hereafter pay as her proportion of the principal and interest of the National debt. By the census of 1860, the entire property of the fifteen slave States was valued at $7,000,000,000—the slaves being valued at $2,400,000. For the last year before the war the cotton crop was worth $250,000,000. The tobacco crop for 1860 was worth $40,000,000, and the rice and sugar crops for the same year were each worth $20,000,000. Wheat and corn were subsequently planted in place of these, but the product was consumed by the rebel armies and the slaves. The debt of the Confederacy at the time of the collapse was at least four thousand million, which had absorbed say, one-eighth of this sum in gold value.

☞We are indebted to A. Zembower, Esq., of C. Valley tp., for a number of names for the Campaign Gazette, accompanied by the cash.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

FIFTY thousand widows are receiving U. S. pensions.

THE owner of the Sherman oil well is worth $5,000,000.

IN five weeks 4,210,329 rations were served to Richmond families.

HALF a million Northern money has been invested in Maryland lands.

SAD domestic explosion—an injured wife lately burst into tears.

BARNUM estimates the recent newspaper notices of his Museum as worth $100,000.

AN inquiry was made at one of the Gloucester banks the other day for some treasury notes with *cupolas* upon them.

MR. CHARLES JAMES JEFFRIES, the author of "Jeannette and Jeanot," a popular song a dozen years ago, died recently in London.

A NEW Democratic paper has been started at Lewisburg, Union co., by J. E. Eicholtz, Esq., called *The Journal*. Success to it.

THE rush to the Springs is unprecedented.—There are now about 700 strangers at that place and the hotels and boarding-houses in town.

A GENTLEMAN who died in Natick recently, left three widows, and they find a great deal of trouble in settling his affairs. Natick is in Puritan Massachusetts.

THE best thing the writer of the toasts for the late Negro Suffrage celebration got off, was the dirty shirt in which he wrote them; that is, provided he isn't wearing it yet.

COPPERHEADS—those who oppose the administration. So says a Republican paper. Very well! Then, Sumner, Wade, Phillips and the other leaders of the Republican party are copperheads.

D. W. MOORE, ESQ., has retired from the editorship of that old and able Democratic journal, the Clearfield *Republican*, and is succeeded by G. B. Goodlander, Esq. Both incoming and outgoing editors have our best wishes.

A FIFTY barrel well has been struck by the Hopewell Oil Company, on their lands in Venango co. As much of the stock of this company is held in this county, our readers will be glad to hear this news.

THE VETERANS still continue to send us *scorchers* for the men who called them "bounty jumpers," "deserters," &c. There's no use calling the cowardly abolition slanderers to account. They will not fight. They only skulk.

A LADY in Indianapolis committed suicide because her husband refused to take her to an ice cream saloon. Probably she had heard of the one about to be started "down below," by the reader of the toasts at Black Snake Hollow.

How do the Abolitionists like President Johnson's appointment of Benj. F. Perry as Governor of South Carolina? Why it's worse than Sherman's convention with Joe Johnston!—What do you think of it, blackies? Humph?

GEN. BUTLER and Guerilla Moseby have entered into partnership in New York. Ben puts in some of his New Orleans gold and Moseby gives as his share of the capital, the greenbacks taken from passengers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. *Par nobile fratrum.*

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, one of the staunchest Union men in Tennessee, has been arrested by that old scoundrel Brownlow, for expressing his political opinions. Tennessee is a *free* State now; that is, as far as negroes and debauched preachers are concerned.

THE Kentucky State election will be held on August 7th. A majority of members of the Legislature favoring the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, will, doubtless, be elected, as Gov. Bramlette, James Guthrie and other Democratic leaders support it.

HON ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General of the state, is at present stopping at the Washington Hotel, in this place. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., and Thad. Stevens are at the Springs. Hon. J. T. Briscoe and Mr. Parran, of Maryland, are at the Bedford Hotel.

BEDFORD COUNTY gave upwards of 300 majority for the amendment permitting soldiers to vote. It gave nearly 700 majority for McClellan. Now, if the Democrats, as a party, had voted against the amendment, (as the Abolitionists falsely allege) instead of 300 majority for the amendment, there would have been 700 against it, which would have made a difference of 1000 votes.

☞LIEUT. J. C. GEYER, late adjutant of the gallant 55th, has been honorably discharged from the service and has returned to his home in this county. Lieut. Geyer rose from the ranks to the position he held at the time of his discharge. In his case we are sure, promotion, though unsought, was not unmerited. Soldiers like Lieut. Geyer are an honor to the country.

☞The Ohio *Statesman* contradicts the telegraphic statement that General Sherman has endorsed the Abolition candidate for Governor in Ohio—General Cox—and pronounced him the next Governor of that State. The story was entirely untrue.

☞The Cambria county *Alleghanian*, published by A. A. Barker, Republican candidate for Congress in the 17th district, comes out unequivocally in favor of negro suffrage. Barker is a native of Maine, which accounts for his peculiar proclivities.

☞The New York *Express* says John Covode has returned to Washington from New Orleans, "where he has been in consultation with Gen. Banks and B. R. Plumley, to upset the existing State Government." It states, further, that "Covode reports the State Government must be upset, and a new one set up." This, it supposes, is an inspiration of Banks, "who intends to reside permanently in Louisiana." What a valuable "missionary" is this "OldGlory!" Can't he be next sent to Utah?—*Patriot & Union.*

A MODEL SOLDIER.—We had the pleasure, on Tuesday last, of taking by the hand our young friend, Capt. Francis M. Hafer, of the Second Pa. Cavalry, a regiment which, we are sure, saw as much hard service as any other under arms in the late war. Capt. Hafer went out as a private in the three months service, and upon his discharge, at once enlisted for three years in the regiment to which he was attached during the war. When his three years were up, he re-enlisted, and for good conduct, was made Lieutenant of his company, and finally breveted, Captain. Four years and a half spent in such military service as Capt. Hafer underwent, entitle the soldier to more than ordinary respect and in this instance we accord our meed of praise most willingly and unreservedly.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of a catalogue of Students, &c., of this excellent institution. Four hundred and ninety pupils enjoyed its advantages during the past year. The Faculty includes twenty two professors and every department is administered with the thoroughness of a speciality. Dr. I. C. Pershing, President of the institution, enjoys the reputation of being a gentleman of great scholastic acquirements, and his excellence as a man, is as creditably known, as his success as a teacher. In this regard, we clip the following from a recent number of the Pittsburg Chronicle:

Dr. Pershing fully realizes the paramount importance of moral training and discipline as well, and the refinement and elevation which comes of good example and elevating associations. The antecedents of all applicants are closely scrutinized, and no one admitted where family history, social connections, or daily associations, have been such as to endanger the eclectic taste, refined habits and moral purity of the pupils. President Pershing and his amiable wife keep their charge about them as a family, from which all distracting or demoralizing influences are carefully excluded. Naturally enough parents feel greater confidence, as the benefit of this family government is secured to their dear ones. Full information in regard to the course of study, terms, discipline, &c., may be obtained by sending to Dr. Pershing for a catalogue. Our citizens feel a just pride in the Institution, which it has always eminently merited.

"Numbers, Not Intelligence."

Henry Winter Davis, in a speech delivered at a Republican meeting lately held in Chicago, used the following language:

"We need the votes of the colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box—it is the right intention, and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote."

That is, a petty oligarchy composed of the radical leaders, want to use the votes of a million negroes, to overcome the ballots of the intelligent soldiers of the country, the white heroes of the war, who, having seen the negro for themselves, will vote against the men who would degrade them to his level. "Numbers, not intelligence!" Was ever heard so infamous a declaration in this enlightened nineteenth century? What! Are we to go back to that dark and dismal era in the world's history, when might made right, when mind was crushed out by physical force? Are we to have that Vandalic age over again which by "numbers, not intelligence," swept away the glory and the beauty of Roman civilization? Alas! for this country, alas! for human liberty and the best hopes of mankind, if "numbers, not intelligence," control the destinies of the nation!

Gov. Bradford on the Rights of "Deserters," &c.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, an Abolitionist in politics, has written a letter in which he takes the ground that the act of Congress of March, 1865, which declares that "deserters and persons leaving the state to avoid the draft, forfeit their right of citizenship," does not prevent such citizens of Maryland from voting.—We make the following extract:

"The question has been suggested 'whether the special pardons now being granted by the President to those participating in the recent rebellion could not have the effect of restoring the right of franchise to those disqualified by that act?' I answer no, and that neither the proclamation of the President, nor an act of Congress could make any one a qualified voter in this State who, by the Constitution of the State, is declared to be disqualified. On the other hand, no such proceedings on the part of the General Government can deprive a citizen of Maryland of the elective franchise unless the State Constitution has made a similar provisions, and, therefore, though by an act of Congress passed in March 1865, and promulgated by a proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 11th of that month, it was declared that deserters and persons leaving the State to avoid the draft should forfeit their right of citizenship; yet, inasmuch as our Constitution makes no provision for excluding such persons from the right of suffrage, they would still, if obnoxious to no Constitutional prohibition, be entitled to registration."

We learn from the *Patriot and Union* that the "Young Men's Christian Association" of Harrisburg "have procured five elegant walnut chess tables, the squares of which are inlaid with marble," as part of the furniture of their room. If to these means of grace they were to add several fast trotting horses, a pistol gallery, a dozen game cocks, and a good pack of "blood-hounds of Zion" to hunt copperheads, we think they might count their calling and election sure. Perhaps an occasional game of "Old Sledge" might afford rest, recreation and refreshment after a vigorous charge on "Old Scratch."—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Oh, pshaw, Mr. *Intelligencer*, you are too rural, and don't understand metropolitan usages. Don't you know Brothers Beecher, Robinson, Hay, Jackson, and other shining lights have put the Christian religion on a new basis? Tut, tut, man; you don't know but some of the things you stickle at are among the modern means of grace. Come out of the woods—do. —*Patriot & Union.*

Complimentary.

The Bedford Negro Suffrage organ, of last week, compliments the men whose votes it would like to have for Capt. Dickerhoof, after the following fashion:

The Copperhead party of Bedford county is made up of negro buyers, negro sellers, negro catchers, negro hunters, negro whippers, negro drivers, secessionists, deserters, Canada skedaddlers, Western skedaddlers, skulkers, hospital bummers, guerrillas, bushwackers, barnburners, church burners, amnestied rebels, rebel sympathizers, Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and spies.

Old Things.

A couple of articles published in our paper, some years ago, on "provost marshals," &c., have been the texts of Abolition preachers, legislators and editors ever since we printed them. The howling and roaring of these delectable creatures, occasioned by those articles, have furnished us infinite enjoyment. To give a new impetus to their yelping, we say just now and right here, that we stand by every thing we ever said on the subject of "provost marshals," and add that what we prophesied about them has come true. Such miserable man-catchers and sellers of human flesh and blood as officiated in the capacity of township "provost marshals" in this county, in the language of the BEDFORD GAZETTE of March 13, 1863, "will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of their bodies. Men will turn from them in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of their political leprosy."

This is one of the old things which the Negro Suffrage men delight in rubbing under our nose every few days, and as we don't want them to wear it out soon and thus deprive themselves of what they fancy enjoyment, we renew it in this form. Meanwhile we will give their olfactories some of their own old things to snuff up. We copy from the Bedford *Inquirer*, of April 5, 1861, the subjoined treasonable article, recommending that the seceded states be permitted to slide. The article was not original with the *Inquirer*, but was published in its editorial columns, instead of original matter. Now, Negro Suffrage men, smell this:

[From the Bedford *Inquirer*, April 5, 1861.]

Is the Voluntary Return of the Seceding States Desirable?

This question, we think, has not been sufficiently considered. It ought to be considered now, not only by the Government, but much more by the people. Unthinkingly, it seems to be assumed that, if those States will return voluntarily, in mere discontent with the growing inconveniencies and expenses of secession, all will be well. We are of a different opinion; and we are confident that thinking minds throughout the country are coming to the conclusion that the re-annexation of those States even by their spontaneous return, is not to be desired at present.

Such a re-annexation is not to be desired, unless the principle is first established, by precedents never to be forgotten, that secession is treason, and that treason is a crime to be punished. The leaders of the present secession have levied war against the United States. After employing themselves in this way for six months, shall they be permitted to return, and to remain within the reach of Federal marshals and the jurisdiction of Federal courts, without being hanged for their treason? If we live to see this, why may we not live to see Toombs and Wigfall again adorning the Senate, and Jefferson Davis the successor of Washington? Why shall not Twiggs be restored to his rank in the army? Why shall we not assume all the debts of the Montgomery Government, and pension all those who have served more than ninety days in the revolutionary army? A "reconstruction," even by the voluntary return of the secessionists, presumes that there will be, on the part of the United States, a full amnesty of the treason. Such an amnesty would be a virtual destruction of the Government. Therefore, we say that the return of the seceded States, even voluntarily, is not to be desired, unless some of the leaders in the treason are to receive the due punishment of their crime with the full consent of the South and North.

Nor is it to be desired, unless the cause which has produced this secession is removed. Less than ten years ago the Union of these States seemed, to us, indissoluble. The balance between internal self-government in the several States, and a more than imperial strength and benificence in the Union, is so marvelously adjusted by the arrangements of the Constitution,—the benefits which the Union confers on every state are so very important, so numerous, and so cheaply purchased,—that it seemed impossible for any English-speaking republic to exist in proximity to this Union without falling into it, as Texas did, by a gravitation too powerful to be resisted; and especially impossible for any state, after the experience of those benefits, to tear itself away from its place and orbit in the system, and make itself a "wandering star for which is reserved the blackness of darkness forever."—We knew indeed the chronic insanity of South Carolina, but we did not admit the possibility of the same insanity in other states. Our mistake was that we did not adequately consider the fact (obvious even then) that in the cotton states the structure, genius, and all the tendencies of society, are controlled by the barbarous and barbarising institution of negro slavery. It is the distinction of those states that there the interest of slavery predominates over every other interest in society, and the influence of slavery over every other influence. There is no impossibility of permanent union between states in which slavery exists and states in which all men are free, if slavery may be regarded as an abnormal, accidental and temporary inconsistency, an evil which must be endured till the progress of civilization shall remove it. But when, in any portion of such a union, the institution of slavery has become paramount—the idea of slavery, as intrinsically right and good, controling all legislation and public policy, all social and public morality, all religious doctrine, and mingling with all the impulses and aspirations of patriotism—then it is no longer possible for those states to be comprehended with free states in one nationality. To such a Union the providence of God has said "Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels." We must accept the fact. It is no accident that has caused this secession. The predominance of slavery in the cotton states has produced there, a distinct nationality, and *unless the cause of the present secession* can be removed, the return of the seceded states to their place in the Union is not to be desired.

"Let the Seceding States go! How evident is it that God, for a great and beneficent purpose of his own, has permitted this insanity to come upon them. Let them go to work out their own destiny by themselves! *And if the dwellers on the Atlantic slope of North Carolina and Virginia choose that destiny, let them too go! The policy of coercion is impolicy.* The boundary between the two inevitable nationalities will be most wisely determined by the elective affinities of the population. Wherever that boundary may be established, it will be moveable, southward, if Eastern Virginia, or Virginia entire, chooses to go with secession. Virginia will return whenever the interests of freedom there shall predominate over the slave-breeding interest. Till then let her go, if she will.

For the Gazette.

Poor Men and the War.

The Junior Editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, has often said that the poor men of the country ought to go to the army; that if they were killed it would be less loss to their families and the country than if rich ones were.

What think you of this, returned soldiers? is not life as sweet to you as if you owned a carding mill? Remember, this is one of the leaders of the Negro Equality party in this county. SNAKE SPRING.

SOLDIERS!

Heads Up!! Eyes Front!! At the Abolition convention recently held in Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips, their great orator, let off the following:

"NOW COMES THE CRISIS, WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL, I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PREJUDICE, THAT AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PATIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALM." (Great Applause.)

Now, we call upon you, returned soldiers, to read and reflect on the crisis which the Republican party of the United States have determined to force upon you. We appeal to the blood of your ancestors, which courses through your veins; we call upon you in behalf of your children, to come forth at the approaching election, and by your votes vindicate the truth of history. Let it not be cast up to your children that the negro has displayed more *gallantry*, more *patience*, more *heroism* in this war than the white soldier. Wipe out the foul aspersion!—*Pat. & Union.*

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

Soldiers' Letter to General Cox--They Ask him to Define his Position.

Some days ago we learned, incidentally that a number of officers and soldiers, who have seen service during the late war, had addressed a letter to General Jacob Dolson Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor asking him certain questions as to his views about Restoration and Negro Suffrage. We have succeeded in procuring a copy of the letter, which we print below. We understand that it was handed to the General the day it was written; but it has not yet been answered, as we are informed. It is as follows:

SOLDIERS' LETTER TO GEN. COX.

COLUMBUS, O., July 3d, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. COX, Commanding 23d. Army Corps:

DEAR SIR—As your fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens, we congratulate you upon your nomination as a candidate for Governor of Ohio; and as comrades desiring your success, if there be a concurrence of our views on certain public questions of great interest, we address you this note.

We are only soldiers, and know nothing of the tricks and schemes of politicians; and we therefore regret that the Convention which placed you in nomination failed to give expression of the views of the party on the subject of Reconstruction of the Union and Negro suffrage.

It is true that the Convention in general terms indorsed the policy of President Johnson, but it is equally true that a few hours after the adjournment of the Convention, General Schenck declared in a speech in front of the Capitol that he was opposed to receiving the representatives of the Southern States into Congress, until they had shown their loyalty by giving the right of suffrage to the negro.

He further said that "there were three classes of persons in the South—the arristocrats, who were secessionists; the "white trash,' meaning those loyal whites who have the misfortunate to be poor, and "the negroes, who were loyal to the core." And if suffrage was extenped to either of these classes, he wished it to be given to the negro.

It is charged, General, that you are in favor of placing the negro apon a political equality with white soldiers, and white citizens.

In order, therefore, to give you an opportunity to vindicate yourself from charges of so damaging a character, we ask you the following questions:

1st. Are you in favor of restoring the Southern States to all their rights in the Union, as proposed by President Johnson, even if the right of suffrage is not extended to the negro?

2d. Are you in favor of giving the negro the right to vote in Ohio, and to confer upon him all the other privileges of a citizen, either now, or at any future time?

We feel it to be due to you to say that we are in favor of President Johnson's plan of reconstruction; that we believe it to be the duty of all loyal citizens to sustain the Government, and that we are opposed to negro suffrage now, or at any future time.

We are, respectfully, your comrade and fellow-citizens,

F. S. PARKER, Capt. 88th O. V. I.
A. L. ANDERSON, " " "
L. W. NICHOLS, " " "
D. C. PATRICK, Adjt. " "
M. G. W. SMITH, Sergt. 18th U. S. A.
A. H. POTEN, late Lt-Col. Inv. Corps.
J. V. CHILTON, 1st Lt. 88th O. V. I.
J. D. WILSON, 1st Lt. " "
ED. LANE, late Sergt. 1st Cov. U. S. A.
J. H. PATTERSON, 1st Lt. 88th O. V. I.
P. IVONY, 1st Lt. 88th O. V. I.
L. R. MARSHALL, " "
J. M. WINSPIGLAR, " "

☞Any person who will advocate negro suffrage and negro equality, should be willing to eat, drink, and sleep with the negro.

Taxation.

The following article on the unequal burthens of Taxation from that able and high-toned journal, the New Hampshire *Patriot*, applies with equal, force to Pennsylvania and we heartily commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

In perusing "the financial measures" of the late session, which will be found in this paper, we are very naturally led to think of the subject of taxation. And next to its enormous amount, comes to mind the fact of its gross inequality. Everybody is aware that all public burthens and blessings fall very unequally upon people; and especially is this so in the matter of taxes, in this State. There is no subject which more imperatively demands careful and honest legislation; a radical and thorough reform is required in our laws and practice in regard to the assessment of taxes. Efforts have been made to effect this—the subject has been frequently brought before the Legislature; but petty personal and partisan matters have so intensely engrossed the attention of the majority of late, that no great subject like this, of vital interest to the mass of the people, could be attended to. Last year the subject was referred to a committee with instructions to report at the late June session, but if any report was made it received no attention.

It is well known to all that an immense amount of property escapes taxation entirely; probably more than one third of the property of the State. This has been made more apparent since the exemption of U. S. securities from State taxation. It is found that immense sums of money have been invested in those securities the existence of which the assessors had no knowledge of—money which had never been taxed. Men who have never reported "money at interest" or "on hand" to be taxed, are found to have invested large sums in these securities, without having diminished their "visible property." This only confirms the otherwise notorious fact that but a small amount of "money at interest" has heretofore been taxed. This is the fault both of the law and the assessors, and the consequence is that the men of small property, the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, bear an unequal share of the burthen of taxation. The man whose property consists mainly of a farm or a house and lot, is taxed upon all he has; while his neighbor, worth five times as much, whose property is mainly in "money at interest," notes, bonds, U. S. securities, &c., gets off with a tax upon but a small portion of it. This is a great and growing evil and wrong; and now, when taxation bears so heavily upon the mass of people, it imperatively demands correction. It is folly to assert that it cannot be corrected—that legislation cannot reach it. But it seems to be the policy of the ruling party to impose the main burthen of taxation upon labor and to favor capital; and under our present system, that object is effected. The day laborer, with no property to be taxed, often pays as heavy a tax as a man worth thousands of dollars; and a man having real estate of the value of $2,000, or $5,000, often pays a larger tax than his neighbor who has $20,000 invested in ways not known to the assessors.—Let any one look over the tax-list of his town and he will be satisfied of the truth of this assertion. The result of this is that the rate of taxation is greatly increased.

The most apparent remedy for this is to compel *every one* to make to the assessors a return of his property under oath, and to provide proper penalties for false returns. This would do much towards remedying this great wrong.

In connection with this subject the bill taxing incomes from U. S. securities is of interest, and its justice too apparent to require further illustration.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Speech at St. Louis on Monday Night —He Urges Attention to Industry —He Would Leave Davis to the Authorities, Respecting Himself too Much to be a Hangman.

GENTLEMEN—Be quiet and I will speak to you a few words. I have no doubt, from the sounds I hear, that a good many of my old soldiers are down in this crowd. [Laughter.] As they are very ready to "pitch in" when I tell them, I hope they will also be as obedient in keeping quiet, for it is a great strain to the voice to attempt to reach the far limits of this crowd, up and down the street. I was in hopes you would let Mr. McPherson tell the whole story, for it would have saved me some trouble. I will however, go further than he did. I claim to be an older citizen of St. Louis than he has stated, for I came here in 1843, and then made a circuit by way of New Orleans and Charleston. I now again return from the same place, under slightly different circumstances. [Laughter and cheers.] I then traveled by steamboat to New Orleans and Mobile, up the river to Montgomery, staged across the country to Macon, and so on to Charleston. This time I had a nice time. [Shouts of laughter.] I knew perfectly well that in this crowd, and throughout the city, almost in every house may be found some one who will tell you the tale better than I can; therefore, I do not intend to take any time or strain my voice to tell you of the march recently made from Atlanta to the sea-coast, and so on to Washington. I would prefer to call attention to things which surround you here in St. Louis; to the advantages you enjoy here; to the duties that devolve on you, now the war is over; to the great future and what you must be as that future is developed. The past is gone and you cannot amend it. All we have now to do is to record its history: but the future is before us; and you and I and all of us must meet it manfully and meet it well. I hope that no war is in reserve for us; but there may be other dangers and other labors quite as important to our country as war. The daily duty of the citizen to labor; the duties of the week and of the year, are just as important to the American people as the war through which we have passed. You have cities to build, commerce to develop, agriculture to encourage—every thing to do to build up a great nation. [A voice—And Jeff. Davis to hang.] Hang him as much as you please. [Laughter and cheers.] On that subject I tell my soldiers this: The soldier's duty is to fight an armed foe; allow the sheriff and the jailor to do their executions. It is none of our business. [Cheers.] For my part, I and all my soldiers hold ourselves in too much respect to be mere hangmen. Here, in St. Louis, you have more natural advantages than any other point on the whole American continent. You have three rivers that come together in your vicinity; you are in the centre of a vast agricultural region; almost in sight of the finest mineral region in the world, and I doubt not, this very spot where we now stand is destined to be probably the second city in America, and this very crowd must give form and shape to this great community now growing up under your very eyes. [A voice—Did the Irish do their duty?] I do not command any noisy crowd. [Voices—Put him out.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I will conclude by saying that I am among you simply as one of you. I am here on duty, but my duties will call me to points far distant, but while I am with you I shall cultivate social relations with you to the extent of my power, and I hope to be permitted to have a long sojourn in St. Louis, and to live in peace and quiet, and to enjoy my books and the society of my friends. I hope to welcome you and to live with you as friends and companions, but for the present I can only thank you and bid you good night. [Loud cheers.

Miscegenation.

We ask our readers for this once to become credulous enough to believe us when we say that the following sentence actually appeared in the New York *Independence*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, a widely circulated and influential journal, and the leading organ of one branch of the Presbyterian Church. Speaking of the negro race, the Rev. writer says:

"This race has the seeds of great and rich and generous culture. It shall be mixed with ours, is being mixed; and in future we shall see a fruit of art, of literature, of social life, the product of the great engrafting, such as has not been seen in this world."

Read that to your wives, sisters and daughters, ye who follow the leadership of the Abolitionists and other worshipers of the negro.—But let others pour out indignation and contempt upon all such calculations.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

REPUBLICAN FRIENDSHIP FOR THE SOLDIER.—The Republican majority of the Connecticut Legislature have tabled a bill which proposed to give a small bounty to soldiers who went into the army two years ago. These Republican demagogues have plenty of honied words for the soldiers, but that is all.

The above is in keeping with the conduct of the leaders of that party in all parts of the country. Now that the war is over, and the services of our brave soldiers are no longer needed, they are "mustered out," and, though complimented for their bravery and fidelity, in *words*, which cost nothing, they will be left to shift for themselves, while the stay-at-home patriots will secure to themselves a monopoly of all the honors and offices in the gift of the government. Now that the soldiers have returned, to mingle again with their fellow citizens, and can read Democratic newspapers without fear of insult and punishment, they will be likely to find out who their true friends are, and how utterly hypocritical and hollow are all the windy professions of regard for them which have been made by the Black Republicans.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞A serious difficulty between returned soldiers and negroes occurred on Sunday last in Baltimore county. The Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following account of the affair:

It seems that the negroes in the neighborhood of Spark's Switch, eighteen miles from the city, on the Northern Central Railroad, proceeded to a wood in the neighborhood to spend the day at what is termed a "bush meeting." During the afternoon a party of discharged soldiers visited the meeting and became involved in a quarrel with some of the negroes, during which, it is alleged, one of the negroes struck one of the white men, which was the signal for a general disturbance. The negroes were severely handled, and the meeting entirely broken up. The negro who committed the first assault was caught and severely beaten, and afterwards ducked in a pond near by.

☞Rev. O. O. McLean, of Lewistown, will preach in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening next; Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞The Rev. Dr. Nadal of Washington city, will preach in the M. E. Church, of this place, next Sabbath, July 30, at 10½ A. M.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain expulsive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification Brandreth's Pills have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live.—Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE. [July 28—1m.

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.—They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge:

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain in the side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankles, or Cold Feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.

KNOXVILLE, Albany Co., Jan. 16, 1852.

Dr. T. ALLCOCK.—*Dear Sir:* Seventeen years ago I was sorely injured in my back. At length I was induced to use your plasters. I wore one constantly for six months, and did more hard work during that six months than in the preceding fifteen years. I have not worn a plaster for over eighteen months and have had no return of the gnawing pain and weakness in my back, but have been entirely well. I am your obedient servant, JOHN G. CRARY.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

July 28—1m

The Greatest Victory Yet.

COLORS STRUCK IN FIVE MINUTES!

The above heading of a recent bulletin from the

SEAT OF WAR

is in all respects applicable to the results of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

when brought in contact with hair of any obnoxious tint. Five minutes removes the undesirable color, replacing it with the richest black or brown. No stain is left on the scalp, no damage done to the hair by this fine emollient vegetable dye. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [July 7—1m.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor of medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m

A FEW REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make-believes*, but that for its real value it is sold for one half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to KEEP TIME.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

July 21—1m

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures, relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 40 and 80 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [July 21—1m

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

February 10, 1865—1y

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes," received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case $275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $325.

TERMS:—*Net Cash in Current Funds.*

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

"*A. & C.*" [July 21, 1865—1y

WANTED.—A female servant as cook and to do house-work generally. Apply soon, at this office.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Assessment Lists for 1865, and the Income of 1864, in Bedford county, will be open for inspection at the offices of the different Assistant Assessors in that county, for FIFTEEN DAYS from the date of this notice; and that Appeals, if any, will be received *in writing*, as the law requires, by THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Bedford, at any time before the 3d of August. The appeal should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reason for the appeal. R. G. HARPER,

Gettysburg, July 18 [28.] Ass. 16th Dis., Pa.

WANTED!

400 Cords Tanners'

OAK BARK, for which SIX Dollars per cord will be paid in CASH, at Mt. Dallas Station; one mile West of Bloody Run.

HOMER NEICE.

July 28, 1865—4t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or trespassing in any way upon my premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

DEWALT HARSHBERGER.

July 28, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration to the subscriber, upon the estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty township, deceased, he notifies all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to George F. Steele, Esq., of Liberty township, who is also authorized to receive money due. JOHN P. REED,

July 21—6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of John Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, dec'd., that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSIAH R. IMLER, Ex'r.,

July 21—6t* Residing in Bedford tp.

Alleghany Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, PA.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 9.

Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week, probably it will be less.

Tuition in English, $5.00 per quarter.
Piano Music, 10.00 " "

Special attention given to those who intend to teach. For further information address,

J. W. HUGHES,
July 21—4t Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

STRAY MARE.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Londonderry township, about the 24th of June last, a GREY MARE, supposed to be 12 years old, 14 hands high, and a scar on the right thigh. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

July 21, 1865—3t. LEWIS KELLERMAN.

WAGONS.

TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21, 1865.

GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.

July 21.

BARGAINS.

LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at

July 21. CRAMER'S.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREW.

July 7, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.

June 30—6t*

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the and good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
Col. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 5—3m St. Clairsville.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood

MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father,"

and "I wish all men to be free," also,

"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned on the estate of F. B. Statler, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased, that all persons having claims on said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, Bedford Co.
S. P. CUMMINS, Westmoreland Co., Ex'rs.

June 16—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES M. SMITH,

June 23, 1865—6t* Adm'r.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description, for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS

Just received and for sale cheap, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING,

For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up, or 6 yards for a dollar, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at

June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

County Normal School.

The County Normal School will open August 7, 1865. Arrangements have been made to offer students the best advantages. Those who do not teach in the county, the coming winter, will be charged $6.00 tuition. Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week and can probably be got for less.

J. W. DICKERSON,
July 7, 1865—3t Co. Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its exhibition on September 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

Any information desired by persons desiring to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg. A. BROWER LONGAKER.

July 14—3t Secretary.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show

OF

New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S

STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market.

☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

July 14. P. A. REED.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

ESTATE OF MARY BERKHIMER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Berkhimer, late of St. Clairsville, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

July 7—6t JACOB WALTER, Ex'r.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Great Reduction of Prices.

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine Shop, in Bedford, the combined Buckeye Mower and Reaper, with dropper, at $235
Combined do. with Reel $225
Combined do. without Reel $210
No. 1, Mower $185
No. 2, or Junior Mower $160

Now is the time for farmers to buy. There will be no further reductions in prices this season.

PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

June 2,—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

THOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14—6t Administrator.

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[Agents for the Manufacturers,]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for

ONE DOLLAR:—

100	Gold Hunting Case Watches, each	$125 00
100	" Watches, various styles, each	75 00
200	" Ladies' Gold Watches "	50 00
500	Silver Watches each	$20 00 to 35 00
6,000	latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to 20 00
5,500	Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to 20 00
4,000	California diamond ear drops	5 00 to 10 00
3,000	Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to 20 00
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 10 00
2,000	Cameo Brooches	5 00 to 20 00
3,000	Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
2,000	Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to 15 00
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to 10 00
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to 10 00
3,000	Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to 10 00
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to 8 00
10,000	plain and engraved rings	2 50 to 10 00
8,000	Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to 10 00
15,000	sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00
5,000	Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to 8 00
2,000	sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to 6 00
2,000	Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to 25 00
1,000	Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to 10 00
2,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10,000	Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to 3 00
10,000	Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to 6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have; and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

THE BEST NEW YORK WEEKLY.

AN ANTI-ABOLITION DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

A PAPER FOR WHITE MEN.

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK,

FOR 1865.

THE DAY BOOK is the organ of Democratic principles—the genuine, old-fashioned principles upon which our Government was founded. It is for WHITE SUPREMACY, STATE SOVEREIGNTY and a FEDERAL UNION as the cardinal landmarks of American Government and Civilization. It goes for white men being superior and negroes inferior, just as God made them, and it asks every true man who believes this, to work for the success of these principles. THE DAY-BOOK is *the only* paper in the North that *distinctly* takes this position, and vigorously exposes Abolitionism, Miscegenationism, and every other diabolical *ism* that is now rushing our country into the horrible vortex of a disgusting mongrelism.

It is also the only weekly made up *expressly* for country circulation, the other New York weeklies being re-prints from daily papers. It is, therefore, worth more than other papers for every item is specially prepared for its columns. The news from all parts of the world is carefully condensed, forming a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE DAY-BOOK embraces all topics—AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MARKETS, STORIES, LITERARY MATTER, &c., thus presenting the great farming, industrial and working classes a cheap and reliable weekly, containing all they need without the trouble and expense of reading so many newspapers.

The price of THE DAY-BOOK is lower than that of any paper made up, as it is, from original matter. The superior condensation of news, arrangement of articles, &c., make it actually worth double the price of a weekly in which the matter is badly arranged and hurriedly re-printed from a daily.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$ 2 50
Three copies, one year,	6 00
Ten copies, one year,	20 00
Twenty copies, *to one post office*,	35 00

An extra paper furnished to clubs of ten and twenty. At the above rates, the name of each subscriber will be written upon his paper, so as to prevent all cause of difficulty with Postmasters.

CLUBBING.

Persons who get up Clubs can receive THE OLD GUARD, a Democratic Monthly, if desired, in place of extra copies. Whoever will send twenty subscribers at $2.00 each, (they can go to different offices), will receive a copy of Dawson's magnificent edition of "THE FEDERALIST," price $4.00, as a premium. For forty subscribers, at the same rate, a person can get an extra copy of THE DAY-BOOK, THE OLD GUARD for 1865, and "THE FEDERALIST."

We employ no traveling agents. Any one wishing to subscribe for THE DAY-BOOK need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter, inclose the money, and direct it to us.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

☞Send for a specimen copy, which is always sent, postage free, on application.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES B. FARQUHAR,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingentelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated

"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"

before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

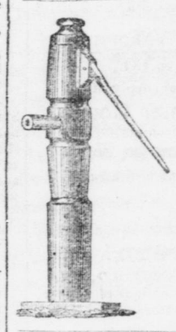
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER,

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9, 1864—1y.

$10 Reward.

Broke jail on the 10th inst., JACOB REYNARD, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 21 years old, blue eyes light hair, fair complexion, fore finger crooked on the right hand, light slouch hat, dark pants and vest, cavalry roundabout trimmed with yellow braid. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in Bedford.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

June 16, 1865—3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same authenticated for settlement.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
June 16, 1865—6t Administrators.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. M'GHINNIS.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM
AND
TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15. 1864.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

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D. M. GAZLAY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS
PACIFIC MONTHLY,
34 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
121 Nassau Street, New York
WHITE & BAUER,
San Francisco, California
January 27, 1865—1y.